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A Record of The Darker Races

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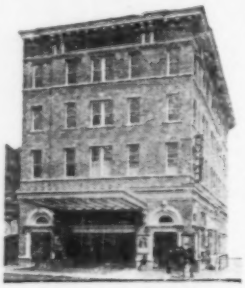

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A Condensed Financial Statement of its Business for 1928

INCOME FOR 1928		DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1928	
Cash Balance Brought Forward Jan. 1, 1928	$ 424,083.83	Claims Paid to Policyholders	$ 410,038.78
Premiums and Sundry Accounts	878,183.11	Investments and All Other Accounts	528,784.76
		Total Disbursements	$ 938,823.54
		Cash Balance, Dec. 31, 1928	363,443.40
Total Receipts	$1,302,266.94	Total	$1,302,266.94

ASSETS

Cash Balance	$ 363,443.40	
Petty Cash Fund	100.00	
Bills Receivable	16,798.98	
Real Estate Mortgages	137,328.69	
Real Estate Mortgage Bonds	32,955.00	
Stocks and Bonds	44,495.95	
Real Estate	385,530.46	
Accrued Interest and Rents	5,006.04	
Net Uncollected Premiums	4,675.23	
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 990,333.75

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 150,000.00	
Deposits—Employees	32,990.08	
Reserve for Unpaid Claims, Interest and Taxes	10,059.65	
Policy Reserve	447,729.00	
Sundry Ledger Accounts	15,056.00	
Total Liabilities		$ 655,834.73
Surplus		334,499.02
TOTAL		$ 990,333.75
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$ 484,499.02	
CLAIMS PAID TO DECEMBER 31, 1928	$5,182,240.54	

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THE CRISIS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor* — PIERCE MCN. THOMPSON, *Business Manager*

Volume 36, No. 4 — Contents for April, 1929 — *Whole No. 222*

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The May CRISIS will have the story of a white girl's adventures *"Beyond the Color Line"*; the paper on the *"Negro Citizen"* read before the National Interracial Conference; an essay by Allison Davis, *"Savage or Serene"*, and other matters. In future numbers we promise a paper by William English Walling on *"The Founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People"*; an article by Police Surgeon Louis T. Wright on *"The Negro Physician"*; and an essay by C. T. Andrews, the friend of *Gandhi*.

As the Crow Flies

AND now it's President Hoover; the top of the morning to him and thank God there is no white Southerner in his cabinet to advise him about "Niggers".—Also, goodbye to Doak. THE CRISIS did not eliminate him but we helped.—O how angry and implacable was Deterding! How nasty was Russian oil! How perfidious the Soviets! And then having scared off most American and French competition, England comes to terms with Russia.—R. R. Wright writes us: "I protest! What does Tex Rickard know about Heaven?"—Chicago has invested in crime for 30 years and made millions. She will not abolish it in 30 days.—The records show that we spent 17 million dollars to elect a president. Add the unrecorded millions to this and it is clear that bribery has no place in American political life.—The moon around the earth, the earth around the sun, and the sun around the center of the Milky Way every three hundred million years. What is man?—The joke about "amateur" sport in the United States is surely laughable, with Tilden leading the laughter.—Liang Chi-Chao has gone to his fathers and ancient China weeps as it still follows the dead Sun Yat Sen. Hell and War protest but freedom fights.—And don't forget that triumph of Nordic supremacy and of Negro disfranchisement, the impeachment of Governor Henry Johnston of Oklahoma and his lady Secretary.—The Judicial bench in the United States calls for cleansing not only in New York. Our courts are our greatest democratic failure.—Help, Hoover, for Haiti! The scandal of silence and inaction stinks to Heaven.—The minimum Health and Decency budget of the United States Department of Labor calls, for a family of five, for $2,200 a year; with $680 for food, $238 for clothes, $482 for rent, $83 for light and heat. $34 for furniture and $650 for "miscellaneous." No, Negroes, this is not a joke; it means that 75% of you are not expected to be either healthy or decent.—If crime could be stopped by law we'd be angels. Yet the crime war consists of more laws.—The war between France and the United States over goods, films and reparations goes fiercely and politely on.—Bigger banks, higher stock gambling, wider railways mergers, Hail Columbia, Happy land!—Hoover says:

"Our whole system of self-government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law."

He refers to the Fifteenth Amendment *plus* three.—All honor to Karl Schurz, born 100 years ago, who advocated and defended the 15th Amendment.—We got a Quaker for President and a colored person for Vice President. All is quiet along the Potomac.—Doctor Straton has had J. Frank Morris, a murderer, preach for him and tell us about the Unpardonable Sin: "Thou Shalt Not Kill."—Mexico is in revolution. So is the United States.—The courts are making laws fast, handing money to the railroads, establishing telephone and street car rates, stopping strikes, and attending to other matters which our elective officers must not touch.—And now comes the International Bank and a real monarchy of nations.

The CRISIS is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while THE CRISIS uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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The Argument for "Jim Crow" Schools

Anna

By IVA L. COTTON

Here is the interesting story of a little white girl who wanted to be black and the judge in the children's Court decided to let her have her wish.

"WHITE people are mean and I hate 'em," Anna told Judge Maket Wright, in the juvenile court, "I don't care if Dr. Robinson does say I'm white. I'm black and shall always be black. I hate you, too."

The question of whether Anna is colored or white, came up after the little girl of ten years, who had always lived with a colored family and believed herself colored in spite of her fair skin and light hair, had followed a carnival company from Eighth and State Streets to Cudahy, where police found her and sent her to the detention house.

"Why *I* like *you*."

"Yes, that's cause you don't know me, I reckon. Wait till you know I'm a nigger, then you'll hate me, just like all the kids at school hate me. I know. They liked me at first, too, used to give me apples, put their arms around me, choose me for a partner till—till," she choked a little, but soon regained her fighting control, "—till some of 'em saw me with my ma and pa."

"Now, now—let's quiet down and not frighten all these people out of the room. Even Mr. Copper here is almost ready to drop his billy and run," the judge said teasingly. "But what about your ma and pa the kids don't like? If they are like you I'd like them."

"That's just it, they are 'zackly like me, only the kids don't think so. They only see ma and pa's skin. They call us 'nigger' and now 'stead of giving me apples they throw stones at me, 'stead of puttin' their arms around me they push me off the side walk, and 'stead of wantin' me for a partner, they don't want me in the ring. I know what it means to be colored—even if my skin is white and I'd d'rather be a 'nigger' than be one of you cruel white people. You are all mean and I despise you."

THIS was quite a long speech for Anna to make in public. She had said the same things many, many times to herself, as she lingered after school, waiting for the rest to 'get gone'.

Judge Maket Wright, a young man of thirty-six, rather enjoyed talking to this little spit-fire; and the more she said she hated him the more he knew he liked her.

"Tell me where you live I will take you there," he said.

"I know where I live and I can go there myself, if you'll let me," she answered.

The judge wanted to know for reasons of his own. He insisted. "Tell me, won't you, as nearly as you can, about yourself, Anna?"

Anna straightened up, trying not to be afraid, set her eyes on the strange man, and began:

"I don't know where I was born. The first thing I remember was a whippin' they gave me at the orphanage for tyin' a handkerchief around a clothes-pin to make a doll. I wanted somethin' that would love me and that I could love and tell my secrets to at night when I went to bed. They said I had been snooping; that's how I got the clothes pin, they said. They wouldn't believe me when I said I found it under the clothes line where one of the big girls had dropped it while hangin' up the clothes. They took it away from me and whipped me for stealin'."

ANNA'S fingers twitched and jerked as if fumbling a rag doll.

"Well, after that I did steal a clothes-pin and I made me another doll. I called her 'God' 'cause I used to pray to her. God and I slept together every night after that as long as I stayed there. I used to tell God all the good things I did and all the naughty things too. She never once told on me. I used to hug and kiss her every night and we used to imagine we weren't orphans, but were real ladies and gentlemens . . . We don't want to be ladies and gentlemens now, —'cause we know too much about 'em. . . . But we did then.

"Then one day about a year after that, I was about seven years old, I 'spose, among the many people that

(*Will you please turn to page* 134)

"Well, after that I did steal a clothespin and I made another doll."

A Congressional Campaign

By EDWARD A. JOHNSON

The election of a Colored Congressman in Illinois has overshadowed the excellent campaign in New York by Edward A. Johnson.

THE late campaign for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York, was very interesting and to a certain extent satisfactory to me, in that it demonstrated what can be done when the full strength of the colored voters of the district is exerted. While we had a much larger vote of registered voters than ever before, yet the full strength of the colored vote did not come out. We increased the vote from approximately 23,000 to 41,000 and in the colored election districts the colored candidate won on an average of 6 and 8 to 1 and actually carried some of the white districts; in fact the white candidates in the white districts fared about the same under the Democratic onslaught as the colored candidate, Hoover and Ottinger, candidate for Governor, included. While we registered and voted many more than were ever registered and voted before in the colored districts, yet the Democrats registered and voted many more than were ever registered and voted before in the white districts. In one district, the 23rd Assembly District of our Congress District, there was approximately 53,000 white voters registered and about 70% of these were Democrats.

Too much can not be said in praise of those who were enlisted as workers in this Congressional contest. They were certainly earnest and conscientious,—in some instances making as many as five and six visits in efforts to get out individual voters. I believe that if we had had a few more days for registration, many more names would have been secured, as the enthusiasm grew so great during the last day of registration that many were turned away. Some because there were not facilities for registering them and others because the matter had been put off until the last day, and the registration booth had to be closed and they were thus barred out.

The 21st Congressional District has had an estimated population of about 550,000 inhabitants, nearly enough for three districts under the Constitution, and much larger than any of the other districts in this state. I was well aware on entering the contest that the Democratic vote had exceeded the Republican vote in the district on an average of 5,000 to 8,000 for several years past. I understood this perfectly well. My hope therefore in going into the fight was to get enough of our group registered to overcome the usual majority obtained by the white Democratic candidate, and with this in view I spent with my forces, some 350 active workers, about ten days making a street to street, house to house, apartment to apartment canvass of the inhabitants of the colored part of the district; and our records from the survey made show that we found something like 60,000 inhabitants who were eligible and who pledged themselves to register during the week of registration. All of these did not register however, and we are persuaded to believe that some were negligent, as above stated, some indifferent, some, hailing from states where these qualifications prevail, considered the supposed poll tax and property qualifications a barrier and some hesitated on account of the literacy test. About 95% of those that did register, voted.

My purpose in entering the campaign was two-fold, first, to obtain for our group a membership in Congress, which I believe to be highly beneficial as indicating our appreciation of the elective franchise, regardless of whether any active measure relating especially to our group might be proposed and carried through. Second, I feel that the fact that our group registers and votes in large numbers will make us more potential in the political and civic affairs of the country. This is a political country. Politicians make the laws and politicians are clothed with the power of enforcing the laws and the group or groups of individuals who do not vote do not loom largely in the estimation of the politician, who very naturally turns his attention to the group or groups of individuals who can help him.

We are seriously in need of more political and civic consideration in this country and we can get it to some extent by appealing to the courts and to the conscience of those entrusted with power, but I believe we have a stronger appeal in our political and voting capacity, which if exercised properly and to its fullest extent will help to lighten our burdens as members of the American population,—I can not say as members of the American citizenship, for as things now stand in many places we are only citizens in name, citizens for the performance of the duties of citizens, but not citizens for the full enjoyments of the rights of citizens. Our idea is that the strongest appeal we can make, and the greatest force we can exert, is along the line of politics.

There are three ways by which we as a group in this country may lose the benefits of the elective franchise; first, we may be disfranchised by tricks and manipulations of others; second, we may neglect to register and vote; and third, we may put our heads in a political yoke and vote like so many dumb driven cattle.

We, in the last analysis, should register and vote in large numbers but vote with the purpose and intelligence that will bring help and power to our endeavors to achieve our full mead of the benefits that accrue, or should accrue, from the citizenship under the fundamentally democratic institutions of this country.

I believe that in the large centers of population of our group, we should urge our people to register and vote. In many places they might be seriously needed in city, state and presidential elections to swing the election one way or the other, and we could align ourselves with the group that holds out the most hope for aid in the solution of our problems. This mode of group action appears to be necessary as we may be able to create or take advantage of a political exigency from time to time which might prove highly beneficial. We certainly gain nothing by not voting and it may be worth our while to try the voting remedy for a change. The ballot was conferred upon us to be used as a weapon of defense, equally arming us like other citizens in the battle for equal rights and it behooves us to use this weapon to the fullest extent.

The following is a table of votes as cast in the different assembly districts within the 21st Congressional District. The 21st Congressional District includes all that section of Manhattan Island north of 125th Street between the Hudson River and Fifth Avenue, and the Harlem River up to 145th Street. The section including the Dunbar Apartments, north of 145th Street and between the east side of Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River

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Countee Cullen to His Friends

Countee Cullen, the American Negro poet, is spending the year in Europe on a Guggenheim fellowship. He is writing and travelling and from time to time he will give his thoughts and impressions to his many friends and admirers through the pages of THE CRISIS.

Paris, January 18, 1929.

Dear Friends: You to whom I have owed letters so long; certainly it is an inspired editor who suggests a series of open correspondence to you as a means of retaining a friendship that has perhaps begun to wane under ill-treatment. Tactfully the editor adds that what I say may at scattered intervals interest you . . . . I am not psychologist enough to attempt an interpretation of the soul of Europe, nor physician enough to diagnose its maladies for comparison with American ailments; for it is only the scientific mind that is discriminating enough not to measure by its own temperament the mores of a foreign people. Europe with America for its yardstick may be disappointing, but Europe measured in its own terms is like an inspirational tonic . . . . Thinking back with no attempt at an orderly survey, this new life at first assumes the aspect of a kaleidoscopic view of cities: Le Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Algiers, Berlin, Vienna, Etaples, Geneva, and again Paris. The memory of each city is illumined by some incident or series of happenings, mostly personal, some trivial, but each a guarded souvenir . . . . Le Havre unique because it marked the Seven League Boot stride from continent to continent; a seaport town, rife with sailors and scurrying, perspiring tourists, a town with which to pass the time of day but not to engage in lengthy conversation; a town to remember for an exhibition of Americanism overseas: the three ladies were evidently of German extraction, for the two elderly ones seemed to find it less of an effort to converse in that language than in a broken English. The youngest, however, a woman about forty, had been thoroughly Americanized and it pained her terribly to use her ancestral tongue even when conversing with her mother. Poor, excited lady; she had misplaced her baggage, or rather an irresponsible porter had misplaced it for her; and the boat train was about to leave for Paris. The lady knew no French; it never occurred to her that perhaps her train companions might be able to stumble through a sentence or two. Therefore she attempted to make the train conductor understand English by bawling it into his ear very loud and very fast. When this novel method of teaching a foreign language in one lesson failed, she remarked with real feeling and disgust, "Why I thought everybody over here spoke two languages." The conductor surely spoke French and it is not past belief that he may have been well versed in Chinese. But to the Lords of the Earth two languages mean your own and English . . . . Then Paris en route to Algiers. It was July 13th; tomorrow Paris would celebrate her Independence Day and the Fall of the Bastille. We must stay over for the parade. We had missed it two years ago, and we hankered for a sight of the strapping black French colonial who, we had been told, led the parade with twirling baton, glistening face, and the gayest of martial strides. But, alas, though in Paris, we fell asleep as New Yorkers; consequently we arose at eleven to view a parade that had already passed at nine . . . . Then off to Algiers by way of Marseilles to rest there for a day or two in the hope of meeting and exchanging a word with Claude McKay, but he was too deep in the beauties of Seville to get to Marseilles before we sailed for Algiers . . . .Algiers, a deceptive hussy of a town, a sort of whited sepulchre. beautiful with its white, sunkindled roofs glimpsed from the deck of a slowly incoming steamer, but squalid and sickly under closer inspection . . . . Berlin, an orderly, clean, regimented city, as if on dress parade; the Germans shaped for joviality but in the main seriousmeined. Remembered incidents: Crabsoup at Kempinsky's; a chance encounter on the street with the Marcus Garveys; a similar encounter with J. Francis Mores, a former luminary of the old Lafayette Stock Company. He played Valentine when we saw our first opera; it was Faust and given by the Lafayette Players, and Abbie Mitchell was a heavenly voiced Marguerite. Drinking coffee in a Berlin cafe and suddenly hearing the strains of *"Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen"* being softly wafted to us from a distant corner of the room; looking up gratefully to see the pianist watching us, his expression conveying the wish to make a stranger welcome with some remembrance from his own people . . . . Vienna, where we were shown about by a group of socialist friends who displayed with pride the city government's efforts to meet the housing needs of a highly impoverished people. Cooperative apartment houses that covered blocks and squares; simple, unpretentious dwellings of little beauty, but built for endurance and service. "We have no money," our friends explained, "for ornamentation. We must expend all for utility." We visited one of the apartments, a one-room, kitchenette and bathroom arrangement for which the occupant pays less than one dollar per week. Vienna and the Socialist watchword: *Freundschaft* . . . Etaples a southern summer village in France noted for at least one luminous distinction as being the summer home of Henry Ossawa Tanner. *"And did you once see Shelley plain?"* We have slept in Tanner's house, have watched him cut and mix salad at his table, seasoning it with the meticulousness of the conscientous artist; and we have witnessed in him one more instance that the coming of years and the accumulation of honors need not dull a man's human sympathies and his wit, nor make him unduly vexed at youngsters who stand in his studio and ask him witless questions about his easel and his oils. A drive with Tanner to Paris Plage and to Le Touquet of the famous Casino where evening regalia is required for permission to enter and stake your money on little red and black balls. But gaming tables are not for poor poets; a peep into the halls of chance must suffice . . . . Geneva and a happy week there as the guest of the Quaker Hostel, all arranged through Mabel Byrd formerly of the Brooklyn and New York Y. W. C. A.'s . . . . international gatherings where every conceivable race and country were represented; the air shot through with intense hopes and prophecies for world peace, the brotherhood of the races, the millenium. And always and everywhere a keen interest in the Negro, in many instances a livelier knowledge of what he is doing than is found in his own purlieus . . . . Geneva and a mountain drive on a brisk October morning; the summit reached, and fronting one in the distance the cold, austere, majesty of Mount Blanc, a moment to remember as long as the mind can remember beauty. Leaving Geneva with a sort of welcoming farewell ringing in our ears, "Come back to Geneva and read your new poems to us when they are finished . . . ." Then Paris again, and well, Paris needs another letter.

COUNTEE CULLEN.

The Original George Harris

By MRS. JOHN P. GREEN

James B. Lowe, as Uncle Tom.

All who have seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the stage and in the recent picture, not to mention those who have read Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal book, know about George Harris. This is the true story of his prototype.

SINCE the film of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is being shown in moving picture theatres, perhaps it might be fitting to say something concerning Mr. George Clark, the original George Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin". I knew Mr. Clark and the younger members of his family when I was a little girl living with my parents, the Mitchells, in Oberlin, Ohio.

The story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", was a true story of the life of George Clark and his wife, Eliza, escaping to Canada where his wife some time afterward died. Mr. Clark gave to Harriet Beecher Stowe the story of his life and other material for the writing of her book.

Mr. Clark married the second time, and of this marriage, five children were born—Cyrus, Mattie, Minnie, Lewis and Jimmie. They were brought afterward to Oberlin to attend school. The youngest at that time was about three or four years of age. Mr. Clark was of medium size, light of complexion, had gray hair and wore a short beard. He always dressed in a "Prince Albert" coat and appeared quite like a gentleman. He made his living mostly by lecturing and he would be away from home quite often.

Mrs. Clark died of tuberculosis and the children were often left alone. The older ones were compelled to do the housework and look after the smaller children of the family. Once Mr. Clark went away and was gone this time longer than ever before. Uncle John and Aunt Laura, relatives who lived just outside the city limits, were very poor, and Uncle John was in poor health. On account of Mr. Clark remaining away so long, the Uncle and Aunt were forced to look after these children who were in need and without anything to eat. Uncle John, having this extra burden placed upon him, disappeared, and nothing was heard of him until about two weeks later when his body was found hanging to a tree. He had committed suicide. I shall never forget the excitement that the news caused. The real suffering and the poverty of this family became known at this time, and the good people of Oberlin went to their aid and supplied them with food and other necessities. Mr. Clark appeared on the scene soon after that.

After these children grew up, they left Oberlin. The two girls became school teachers. One afterwards married and lived in Kentucky where Mr. Clark died; the other married and lived in Indianapolis. Lewis was a mail carrier and was married to an aunt of Clarence Cameron White, violinist and composer, and died about four years ago. Jimmie, when last heard of, was living on a farm near Cleveland, Ohio.

On returning home after seeing "Uncle Tom's Cabin", I happened to remember that I knew Mr. Clark; and all these facts that I have just related, came back to my mind afresh. My sister, Mrs. Nellie I. Smith, of Wilberforce, Ohio, was intimately acquainted with the oldest members of the family. I do not believe there are many people now who can say that they knew Mr. George Clark.

World Youth Peace Congress

By ALLIENE SAEGER DE CHANT

(A White Delegate)

IT is in the afterglow, I think, that we sense the real significance of a great event. "And warm and tender even yet" is the part that the Negro played at the World Youth Peace Congress, in Holland, last August.

There were five hundred of us world youth on that pine-clad heath, and we represented thirty-one nations. There was every color, too, from alabaster to jet black, and every shade of belief and non-belief.

The majority of the Negro youth were college-bred; many of them in study at continental universities. One was a poet, another a social worker, still another is headed for the bench. One of the young girls was chosen secretary of the American delegation.

I liked their frankness, their forthrightness, their modesty. When they had their say in Commission meetings, they wasted no words, and what they said, is not forgotten.

Their impromptu program of opera and spirituals shines brightly too, in the "afterglow". More deeply, however, than even the glow of the Paris-trained voice, and fingers, the peep at African folk lore, and the story of Negro sculpture and painting, there burns the fire of these words of him who read his own poems: "I'd go crazy in America, if I had no sense of humor."

But out from the depths of the "afterglow", there looms largest the face and form of Mr. J.——; I can see him now—blackest of the black—his face round and shiny, his deep, red lips now tense, now relaxed; his big, black piercing eyes now serious, now

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THE N.A.A.C.P. BATTLE FRONT

A CITY VIOLATES LAW

RACE prejudice produces strange events. None stranger than the deliberate, knowing violation of the law of the land by the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor of the capital city of Virginia, Richmond.

Be it said that in this particular instance the city officers did not have the undivided support of the best elements in the citizenship. And newspaper editors were outspoken in their condemnation.

The contest arose over an issue well known to all intelligent people interested in the problems of race relations. The issue was that of residential segregation. As is well known, the United States Supreme Court, by its decision of 1917, procured by the N. A. A. C. P. in the celebrated Louisville Segregation case, held that any city or state enactment establishing segregated residential areas for white and colored people, is unconstitutional.

That decision was upheld two years ago, and reaffirmed by the Supreme Court in a segregation case originating in Louisiana, and carried by the N. A. A. C. P. to the highest tribunal.

In face of these two clear, unmistakable pronouncements by the court of highest jurisdiction in the United States, the Aldermen of the City of Richmond undertook to enact a segregation ordinance in that city. This action on their part was as plainly a violation of the spirit of law, though not a punishable violation, as any trespass which sends lesser offenders to jail.

The Board of Aldermen of Richmond were severely criticised for what they proposed to do. Yet they insisted upon passing the unlawful ordinance.

When this ordinance was to come before the Mayor of Richmond, J. Fulmer Bright, the N. A. A. C. P. called his attention by telegraph to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and urged him to save not only the face but the money of the city of Richmond by vetoing this ordinance when it should come before him. In its telegram the N. A. A. C. P. served notice plainly that it would carry this case to court, and of the outcome of such a contest there could be no doubt whatsoever, in view of the precedent decisions by the Supreme Court.

What did the Mayor of Virginia's capital city reply to the N. A. A. C. P? Did he concede what is obvious to anyone not an imbecile, that the city of Richmond had no right to pass such an ordinance, knowing it was unconstitutional? Did he give assurance that he would veto this unlawful attempt by the Aldermen of Richmond to defy the edict of the United States Supreme Court? Not a bit of it. Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, of Richmond, telegraphed as follows to the N. A. A. C. P.:

"The racial segregation ordinance will be approved by this office. The ordinance is drawn in the best interest of both races. Those who oppose it are entirely within their rights in having the courts pass upon its constitutionality."

To this telegram the N. A. A. C. P. had no choice but to reply that: "slight exercise of intelligence on the part of Richmond's municipal government would have revealed to it that courts have already held such ordinances unconstitutional and enactment of same is flouting of fundamental law of land as laid down by United States Supreme Court."

The N. A. A. C. P. is going to help fight this case. And, if, as is quite possible, the case has to be carried as far as the Supreme Court it will be won.

That is not the significant part of this event. The significant fact is, that despite the clear ruling of the Supreme Court in 1917, this is one of a series of attempts to flout and evade that ruling.

It emphasizes that the fight for the Negro's common citizenship and human prerogatives, is not one merely of getting a principle affirmed and then sitting by with hands folded. After the principle has been affirmed, it has to be defended against ceaseless attack. There is not a buttress of the rights of minority groups in America, which is not constantly being attacked. In the case of the post-Civil War amendments to the Constitution, the attack takes the form of ignoring or evading them. In the case of court decisions upon laws, the attempt is made to enact the same law in such a form that it can be made to stand.

Or else, as in the present instance, a law or ordinance plainly illegal, is enacted, either in stupid defiance to the courts, or else in the sneaking hope that colored people and their friends will become tired and eventually let the contest go by default.

If there is one thing that is emphasized by such an act as the passing and the signing of the ordinance in Richmond, it is that in this struggle, for the present at least, there is no such thing as being tired. There is no such thing as assuming that a right affirmed is a right won for good and all. Unless there is someone or a group of people vigilant and ready at all times to defend these hard-won rights, they will eventually go in the discard.

THIS Richmond case emphasizes for the thousandth time, the function of the N. A. A. C. P. Those who insist that, living in New York or Chicago or Los Angeles, they have nothing to fear from the conditions which make Mississippi or Alabama unbearable, must pause in face of this segregation spirit. Segregation in residence areas is something which, if not checked might spread to northern as well as southern cities. Once established it would take root in such a way that it would be difficult if not impossible to destroy.

And in the train of segregation, as everyone knows, come most of the evils inhering in the maladjustment of white and colored racial groups.

No one individual can fight all these cases as they arise. Often it is more even than the people in any one city can do, to fight their own local battles. That is where the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People steps in. It marshals the power

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Nominations Asked For Spingarn Medal

The highest honor bestowed annually upon an American citizen of African descent, awaits further nominations. The N. A. A. C. P. announces that further nominations for the award of the medal this year are invited. The medal will be presented in Cleveland this June, at the 20th Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. Nominations should be addressed to Bishop John Hurst, Chairman Spingarn Medal Award Committee, N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Nominations should name the specific achievement or lifework on the basis of which the award is recommended, and should be accompanied by brief life history of the nominee.

The Little Page

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

IN France any one caught by an April fool trick is called an April "fish". One explanation of this is given as follows, "April fish would be young fish" and for this reason easily caught, as were you and I on the first of April!

April itself is brimful of surprises. But the birds that fly back north seem courageously ready to meet all changes. The chickadee that with the tufted titmouse and the glad song sparrow and the noiseless nuthatch has been around all winter gets a surprisingly sentimental tune for spring.

"Now, what new bird is that?" I wondered little thinking the first time I heard chickadee's spring tune of the tiny mole colored bird with the jaunty black skull cap.

The bustling dry winter call, "Chickadee-dee-dee", had been changed to two bell like notes as you and I change in spring from felt to straw hats. Chickadee is never highly musical at best. But he wants people to know that there's a great deal of sunshine in his heart at all times.

"'Whatever the weather may be,'
says he,
'Whatever the weather may be.'"

Our Ship Came In!

SPEAKING of weathering the storms reminds me to tell you something. Since ships like the birds have to meet sun and wind I happened to think of the old fashion saying, "When my ship comes in", which means when good fortune shall come to one.

Recently over the waters "our" ship really brought a marvelous cargo for the LITTLE PAGE, some stories and myths from West Africa that are quite different from anything we have ever read. And next month one of these, THE SPIDER AND THE FAIRY, will appear on this page, thanks to Pauline E. Dinkens who has carefully culled for THE CRISIS these valuable folk tales.

Tabby

THE silver spaniel, Argentnose, had nothing in the world against Tabby, the cat. But she thought so. So she humped her back into a terrible pyramid, glared at him and left the porch where Argent was trotting about with his toenails scratching the floor. She went under a cypress tree and gapped. Then stretched out for a

Argentnose

nap. The cypress tree was somber enough with dark green foliage and shadowed trunk. And Tabby had a silent resting place in that lonely shade.

"Cypress Cat." This was startlingly called through the air.

Tabby looked up, tweaking her whiskers inquiringly. Saw nothing. Yet there had been those words spoken by some one.

"What is a Cypress Cat?" Tabby seemed to ask the air.

"Nothing mysterious." The light wind answering perhaps. "It's of course a tabby, a striped cat. And that's all."

"I've never heard of such before in my life." Tabby appeared to imply as she sank again to the ground, adjusting her tail like a cycle around her. Burying her head against one shoulder she arranged to sleep but again seemed to hear,

"Cypress Cat!"

She jumped up and went to the old cypress tree trunk and began scratching the bark as though sharpening her nails. She must have torn loose secrets from the gray tree. This, for instance, seemed to come from somewhere to her ready ears,

"True cypress, a shapely tree formed like the gold light of a taper, is a native of the ripe old East. But I am American cypress. Fine old houses built of my wood stand as monuments in the old town of Charleston, memorials to the adroit craftsmanship of black slave builders and to the durability of cypress.

"Cypress of the old world, centuries ago, was fashioned into massive tables, and musical instruments and ponderous beams for banquet halls. Eastern cypress no more heeds the passing of centuries than October notes the flight of thistle seed. Mummy caskets were made of cypress wood. Gods, even Jupiter, were carved by the ancients from cypress. Romans and Greeks regarded the foliage as sacred to the dead. Cypress has long been held a symbol of the dead. Should you go to Turkey you will learn that a cypress tree is planted for every burial, more or less."

Tabby continued feverishly to scratch the old tree.

"You have heard of the beautiful lad beloved by Helios, sun god, or Apollo, and by him turned into a great cypress that he might mourn on indefinitely."

"Cypress Cat!" Here the story of the tree was interrupted by this familiar cry.

Tabby turned quickly to follow the voice and found the owner at last!—an old woman in a triangular shawl that reached to her belt. She had been gathering ferns with a small trowel.

"Cypress Cat," the old woman repeated kindly and stroked Tabby till the cat again humped her back, this time in joy. "I'm an old person from old Norfolk way over the ocean. That's where they call such cats as you Cypress Cats. Will you go back with me if I should go?"

Tabby purred loudly for consent. She hated the thought of Argentnose, the new silver spaniel at her home. And so she went with the old woman from Norfolk up, up into the forest, Tabby a little light spot against her indigo skirt. And for a small part of the way the cypress tree's shadow spread a path for them. Then they were gone beyond the pied gold hill.

Flicker

IT has rained this April afternoon and the air is sweet and new. Between two silver maples on the front lawn a flicker is at work with his beak, busily digging into the fresh earth for worms. There's a gay flash of scarlet on the back of his neck—for woodpecker folk believe in touches of red

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Dark Lover

By RHEBA CAIN

This story is on a forbidden subject. It is something we all talk about and yet we object to seeing it treated in public print. The author, a white woman, has married a colored man, and she talks about her inexplicable act quite frankly.

I AM a white woman married to a colored man. I am not the only white woman with a dark lover, but only one of several who openly proclaim it.

A great deal of inter-racial sex experience goes on, but most of it is sub-rosa, and I have become convinced that the painfully self-conscious Anglo-Saxons are only too anxious to find this way of escape from themselves and their arid civilization. Since they have so magre an emotional approach to life, they envy the dark man his. For, in spite of the terrible social and economic pressure brought to bear upon him, he manages to elude us and live his own life after all.

You may think that by ignoring and despising him, you have made him of no account. But you have only liberated him to go about his own business, which is hardly imitating you.

In denying yourself all human and social contacts with dark folk, you willfully close the door on a world that you badly need, to leaven your dull lump of respectability.

And why all this hysteria about the dark man, anyhow?

Shall I tell you the cause of most of it? A fear that should you mingle with, and get to know him really well, you might end by loving and understanding him—you might eventually find it hard to live without his companionship.

WE are rapidly approaching a white twilight. The winter of the Anglo-Saxon race draws near. But since we refuse to believe in anything but our own supremacy, it will take us by surprise.

The ominous uneasiness of Asia does not penetrate our consciousness. India is a country in which men think in unison; they have established a national rhythm. Great Britain is certainly disturbed by it. So the dark man in America is rapidly developing a race rhythm—a race consciousness. Think of that day when the several million dark men in the United States, realize their tremendous concerted power . . . "And the keeper of the gate shall tremble!"

Recently, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its National Convention in Los Angeles. The press of the city practically ignored the gathering, although from the platform spoke most of the brilliant leaders of the race.

You might have gone to this meeting and found out what your dark brother was doing. But no, you preferred to remain at home and read Octavius Roy Cohen. That cultivated cosmopolitan, Doctor Du Bois, made a startling address. He has no illusions about the white man's civilization, and he minced no words in describing it. The super-Babbits who were sent as representatives from the white race, occupying the platform, came to patronize, and sat open-mouthed thru the brilliant and most unusual address of this sophisticated dark man in faultless evening clothes.

THE mayor's address was a masterly example of how to say nothing in forty minutes and ended with the usual Pat and Mike story. And there was much he might have said about this race and what it has accomplished in sixty-three years! But he chose the safe way of glittering generalities. Or, shall we be frank and say, that he knew nothing of what the dark man is doing? Incidentally, there were in this large assembly of dark people hardly a handful of really black ones. The race is being so rapidly transmuted that an African has become a rare sight.

The Lords of Karma who run this government, took these dark boys from the mines and mills and cotton fields—from cleaning cuspidors and driving garbage wagons, put them into Uncle Sam's uniform and patted them on the back. They were sent to France for cannon fodder. This was a great mistake. Their cheerfulness, their courage, their nonchalance under fire, won the admiration of the French. French women do not despise dark skins. In France, our black boys dropped their old inferiority complex like a worn out garment. They came back *men* who respected their race.

White people no longer possess the power to make the dark man feel inferior, and when you cannot browbeat a man, you have lost your hold on him forever. I agree with George Schuyler when he says that the white man has more in common with the dark man than with any other race. We have grown up side by side—some of us have suckled the same mammy—and there is little essential difference in our ambitions and ideals.

I ONCE asked my dark lover, in whose veins flows the blood of an African king and a Virginia aristocrat, about his reactions in life.

He laughed.

"Where do you get that tom-tom stuff? My reactions are no different than yours. I love America. I am part of it. We have been able to throw off the shackles of slavery, but there is a new slavery—that of our mechanistic civilization — both the black and white suffer together in it."

When I think of the mistrust and suspicion bred in dark men by the white attitude, it makes me burn with shame. A clergyman once said to me that India could never be a great country, because of her caste system. He completely ignored our own caste system, and refused to discuss it, when I called his attention to it.

The one and only way to get rid of the race question is to forget it, to make opportunities for white and colored to meet and mingle freely. I can, thank heaven, without subjecting my dark friend to insult, receive them in our home, where they meet the friends of the white group, who are without prejudice.

It is a well known fact that the dark men's friends among our race are generally artists, writers, thinkers, humanitarians, intellectuals. Thus he escapes the sterility of mediocrity—the slime of Babbitry—and contacts a superior environment. The same thing exists in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where the Pueblo Indian mingles with the members of the Art Colony.

This superior contact is breeding in the better class of the dark race, a critical fastidiousness, a delightful arrogance toward the average white man, on the part of the educated black man that is interesting, not to say ironic. Many dark men of your acquaintance care as little to know you as you care to know them.

I may be accused of writing too passionately upon this subject, but it is a subject about which one may not write dispassionately. One thing of which I am increasingly sure—the barriers are down. The day is fast approaching when inter-marriage will be common, and excite little comment, and the best members of both races will welcome it.

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THE POET'S CORNER

Simon of Cyrene

By DORA C. BARKER-KECHELY

OUR Saviour bore His heavy cross
Along the dusty road.
With tear-dimmed eyes and stumbling feet
With broken heart and woe complete
He fell beneath His load.

A black man's hand upraised the cross
His shoulder bore the weight
He walked beside the stricken One
Until the weary march was done
Nor shared the crowd's mad hate.

The mob's loud jeers rang out amain
And for His death they cried
But the Saviour walked the weary way
To certain death that dreadful day
And His black friend walked beside.

Around them swept the angel hosts
No human eye could see
They wept to see God's stricken Son
And I, too, weep, Oh Blessed One!
For Thou hast died for me!

Lord Jesus, hear Thy servant's prayer.
And make me strong and clean.
To bear the cross Thou gavest me
Along the narrow way with Thee
Like Simon of Cyrene.

I Want a New God

By FORREST O. WIGGINS

WOULD God call it sinning
If I were to press your body close to mine
And enjoy the warmth of its caress?
Would God call it sinning
If I were to kiss your lips
And set my smouldering soul on fire?

Our God is too far removed from this world.
What does he know about love?
What does he know about the sensuous delight of a lovers lips,
The companionship of a kindred soul?

I want a new god,
A finite god—a god of human kind
A god of life—not this god of death.
I want a god of love
A god of wine
A god of joy.

Shopping

By ETHEL M. CAUTION

TO-DAY I went a-shopping
And now that day is done
Although I purchased myriad things
With gold I paid for none.

The price I paid was ecstacy
That seered me with its name.
And branded me forever
With the rapture of its flame.

The beauty of the things I saw
And garnered to my heart
Have made my life an endless song.
My soul a treasure mart.

Grapes: Still-Life

By ANNE SPENCER

SNUGLY you rest, sweet globes,
Aged essence of the sun;
Copper of the platter
Like that you lie upon.

Is so well your heritage
You need feel no change
From the ringlet of your stem
To this bright rim's flange;

You green-white Niagara,
Cool dull Nordic of your kind,—
Does your thick meat flinch
From these . . . touch and press your rind?

Caco, there, so close to you,
Is the beauty of the vine;
Stamen red and pistil black
Thru the curving line;

Concord, the too peaceful one
Purpling at your side,
All the colours of his flask
Holding high in pride . . .

This, too, is your heritage,
You who force the plight;
Blood and bone you turn to them
For their root is white.

Incident

By ELIZABETH K. GRANT

I WALKED rapidly along Lenox Avenue,
Hurrying to a subway station.
I wanted to get to town and back again
Before noon, one Saturday morning.
But I forgot my hurry, forgot
That I wanted to buy a hat and some slippers,
For near the subway entrance was a blind man,
Was he old—young?
How can I tell you!
His face was scared with harsh lines.
Etched deeply by centuries of suffering;
But his hands, large and beautiful,
Were young, with unquenchable youth,
Alive in every finger tip.
And while I hesitated, drawn
By some strange force to linger there,
The blind man lifted his violin
And played.
Played softly, scarcely loud enough
To be heard above the heavy Saturday traffic;
Played a rollicking little tune,
A tune brimming with enchantment and witchery,
That caused people to pause and smile,
And go on their way with their shoulders lifted,
Conscious of the blueness of the sky,
The fleeciness of the clouds,
Above the rumble of that Saturday morning traffic.
And then I went down,
Down beneath the street, into the subway,
But the subway was transformed,
For the blind man's music went with me,
And I forgot the crowds and noise,
And the impatience of the scurrying people,
To remember instead the sky, a cloud,
And the unquenchable youth in a blind man's fingers.

Old Negro

By LEONARD DARVIN

NIGHT sends her dark children down to meet him
As he walks, and in their arms he grows dim,
Like a street-lamp left burning in the dawn . . . .
The wild lusty strength of his body gone,
And he is like a darkened hollow tree
Bending toward the ancient earth painfully . . . .

Separation

By FERDINAND L. ROUSSEVE

WE parted love, not knowing then
How many moons would rise
Ere we should see each other more,—
How many suns the skies
Would circle in their daily round.

I came and went, as in a dream,
Before the passing leaf
Could its autumnal splendor lose,
Before my lasting grief
Could spend itself in copious tears.

The plaintive song the nightingale
Sang soft at evenfall
Came often on the dew-filled breeze
In answer to the call
My longing heart sent out to you;

But Fate too well ordained, my love,
That we should meet no more.
And thus I sit at eve and pine
Upon the mournful shore,
A prey to sad and haunting dreams.

THE BROWSING READER

OUR MONTHLY SERMON

THESE are happy days for those who are writing and reading Negro literature. For a time all of us were a little afraid that the almost sudden flare of interest in Negro writing and the desperate effort of new young dark writers, was a spasmodic thing, likely to be overdone instead of being the ground-swell of a great movement.

As time goes on, all of us are becoming more and more convinced that there is here now a movement, a great development, and not simply a fad. But this can only become assured as there is built up back of the new Negro writers a strong wide and sane body of readers. It does not mean that these readers necessarily all be black, but obviously the people who are most interested in this literature must form the bulk of its readers.

It is all a matter of habit. We do not, as colored people, systematically and regularly buy books. We do systematicallly and regularly buy dinners far beyond the needs of our bodies; we buy expensive clothes; we are going in for furniture and decoration, and we are traveling each year more and more widely. Against this, there is but one criticism; namely: this ration must be balanced by book-buying. The family that spends $500 a year for rent can surely, without strain, spend $10 a year for books. If it costs $15 to attend the Odd Fellows Ball, it is quite possible that $10 on the Ball and $5 on two recent books, would be a more profitable investment.

LATEST LITERATURE

OUR desk is filled with all sorts of things calling for attention. There is, for instance, the "Survey of Negro Colleges and Universities". It is a volume in 20 or more chapters, forming Bulletin Number 7, 1928, of the Bureau of Education in the United States Department of the Interior. It calls for long and careful study, and we shall from time to time refer to it. Meantime, however, what a contrast this Report is from the Thomas Jesse Jones Report of 1916! That Report was a clear and distinct endeavor to decry the Negro colleges, except a few guided by white men, and to endorse and advertise industrial education. Today, the whole program of industrial education as worked out in the Nineties, is a confessed failure. The Negro college has come into its own, and this Report of the United States Government is a dignified, encouraging message which recognizes that Negro education is going to follow the same lines as all education of human beings.

Among the new books that have come to us are "Mamba's Daughters", by Du Bose Heywood, (Doubleday, Doran and Company); "The Blacker the Berry", by Wallace Thurman, (Macauley); "Plum Bun", by Jessie Fauset, (Stokes); "This Side of Jordan", by Roark Bradford, (Harpers); "The Pedro Gorino", Captain Harry Deane and Sterling North, (Houghton Mifflin); "What the Negro Thinks", by Robert R. Moton, (Doubleday, Doran and Company); "Unhappy India", by Lajpat Rai; "Living India", by Savel Zimand, (Longmans), the "Magic Island" by W. S. Seabrooke, (Harcourt, Brace.)

Of most of these we shall speak again.

"The Conjure Woman", (Houghton-Mifflin Company), the earliest of Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt's books, has. to our great delight, re-appeared in a new edition. Joel Spingarn writes the foreword and says:

"Mr. Chesnutt's novels, published over a quarter of a century ago, mark an era both in the history of the Negro and in the history of American literature. They are the first novels in which an American of Negro descent has in any real sense portrayed the fortunes of his race. Paul Laurence Dunbar had more or less successfully introduced the material in brief snatches of song and in brief studies of character and incident, but he failed, like other and feebler predecessors, in his attempts at a more extended treatment in the form of a novel. Mr. Chesnutt is a true pioneer, but we should be underestimating his achievement if we thought of it merely in terms of its subject matter or material. Only the archaeologist is interested in this kind of priority: what is important is not that Mr. Chesnutt was the first to discover or deal with the material, but that he was the first to give it life."

We hope to see all of Mr. Chesnutt's novels in new edition.

I HAVE JUST READ

"MAMBA'S Daughters", by Du Bose Heywood, (Doubleday, Doran and Company), is an excellent book and worth reading, but I do not like it. Partially, this is a subjective recoil at feeling the hands of strangers at the heart of my problem. The attitude is unfair and almost silly, and yet it has a certain real justification. I assume that the white stranger cannot write about black people. In nine cases out of ten I am right. In the tenth case. and Du Bose Heywood is the tenth case, the stranger can write about the colored people whom he knows; but those very people whom he knows are sometimes so strange to me, that I cannot for the life of me make them authentic.

I have no doubt but that Catfish Alley in Charleston, New Orleans and Galveston, breeds people like Mamba and Porgy. But they are in no sense typical American Negroes today; and when their story is coupled with the trite tale of the old Charleston white aristocracy, I am full of resentment.

The story of Charleston aristocrats has been done to death; here it is written again with singular delicacy and understanding. But I am no longer interested in the way in which a small group of privileged people set themselves at the top of the world and make its people their cherry. When, in addition to this, and as a part of the same story, there comes the debauchery and exploitation of the lowest of the black low, I again renege. I want the story of real, ordinary people, black and white.

Of course, this criticism is unfair because the author was writing frankly of those two classes of people. And given his task, he did it well. He even reached tentatively up and showed how out of the mud of the alley grows a flower of song and how terribly Mamba strove for that granddaughter; but with all of the successful artistry of the book, I do not like its subject.

FOR quite similar reasons, I like Jessie Fauset's "Plum Bun"; (Elkin, Mathews and Marrott in London, and the Frederick Stokes Company in the United States).

"Plum Bun" talks about the kind of American Negroes that I know. I

(*Will you please turn to page* 138)

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

Charles J. Green.

THE NATION

¶ During the year 1928-29. the colored Elks, through their Educational Department under W. C. Hueston, have granted scholarships to 46 students and will grant 5 others as soon as certain conditions are met. Among the institutions to which these students will go are: 5 to Howard University; 3 to Fisk; 2 to the University of Pittsburgh; 2 to Johnson C. Smith University; 2 to the Uinversity of Nebraska; 2 to the University of Kansas, and single students to Amherst, Drake, Virginia State, Armour Institute, Syracuse, Bates, Ohio, and other colleges.

¶ There are in the United States at present eighty-four colored Catholic parishes, 133 Parochial schools, with 22,000 children. There is one small Seminary, 5 Academies, 3 Industrial schools, and 11 Orphan Asylums. Over these institutions there are 183 priests, of whom all but 4 are white, and 900 sisters, of whom 300 are colored. The Catholic Church is still unable or unwilling to educate Negro priests.

NEW ENGLAND

¶ An exhibit of stage-crafts was held at the Allied Arts Centre, Boston, March first to the ninth. All sorts of stage effects, settings, art designs, costumes, ornaments and posters as executed by the workshop members of the Allied Arts Players were shown in order to further the artistic side of the drama. Literature pertaining to the Negro in the Little Theater movement, beginning with the pageant "The Star of Ethiopia" by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and including noted actors of Negro descent, were included. The March series of plays again featured Lord Dunsany's Tents of the Arabs with Tchekoff's The Boor and a workship play. A one-act folk play—The Wage of Sin, given in the February series, was a collaboration by Charles A. Roberts and Chester P. Yancey.

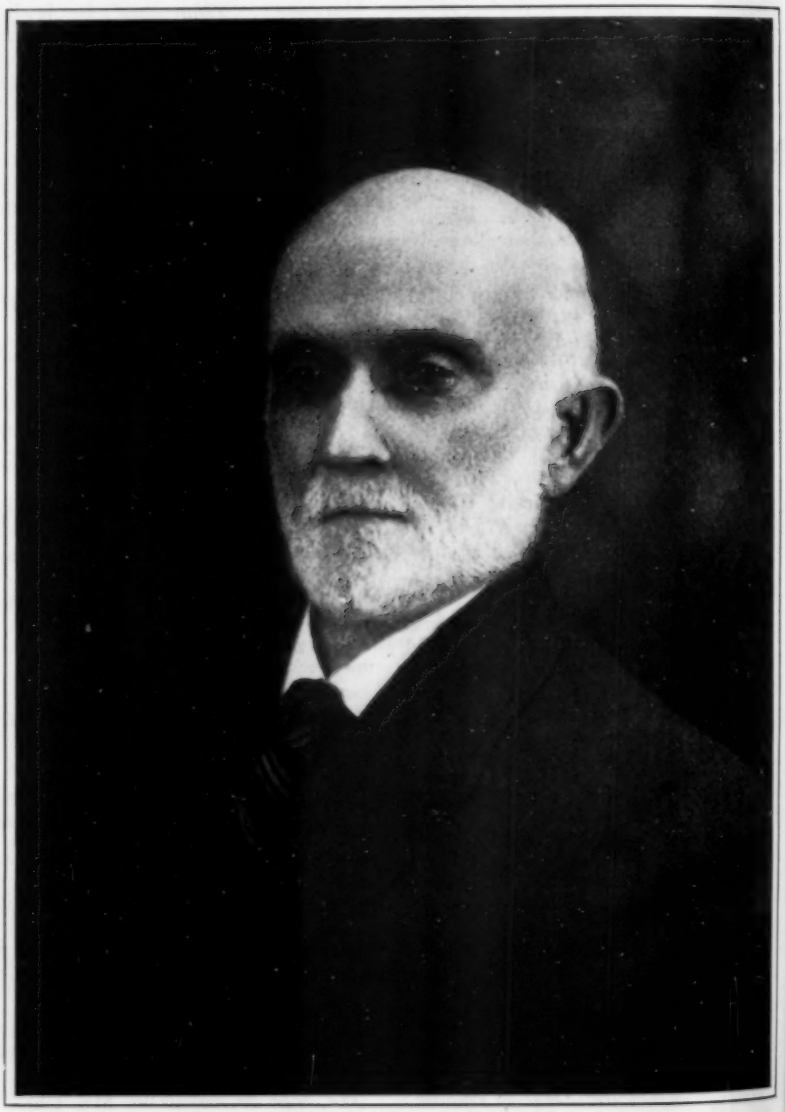
¶ John E. Mosely, a Negro student of Tufts College, played the leading part in "Emperor Jones" in a recent college rendition.

THE MIDDLE STATES

¶ Among the exhibits in the 124th Annual Salon of the Philadelphia Academy is Laura Wheeler Waring's excellent study of a little colored boy.

¶ At Norristown, Pennsylvania, Mary Griffen has graduated from the High School with the Knipe Memorial Prize for being "most persistent under difficulties and courteous to her teachers."

¶ Charles J. Green began as a redcap at the New York Central Station. He studied law at night and became a clerk. After several years of study he



James Dallas Burrus, page 129.

The Paul Robesons, page 140.

has passed the State Bar Examination and been admitted as a Junior Clerk in the Legal Department of the Railroad.

¶ Edythe Dorsey, whose great grandfather was the grandfather of the Editor of THE CRISIS, is a student at Syracuse University. Recently, she has been elected both to the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Phi Kappa Phi.

¶ Emmett Laurence, a mover of marble statuary, died recently in the studio of George Grey Barnard, New York, at the age of 55. He had a strange gift of balance which enabled him for thirty years to move various statues without ever breaking or marring a single piece.

¶ In Philadelphia, a Hungarian Judge, Joseph L. Kun, took occasion during the breach of promise suit of a colored woman against a white man, to inject his opinion that such marriages should be prohibited by law in that state. Kun was born in Hungary in 1882, and his father made most of his money in Lombard Street in selling shoes to Negroes.

¶ James Weldon Johnson's poem "Go Down Death" was recently interpreted by the New World Dancers, under the direction of Frances Leber at the Gallo Theater. The interpretation was very successful.

¶ Lorenza Jordan Cole of Seattle, Washington, gave a piano recital March 3 at the Civic Club, New York. Miss Cole studied for three years at the Cincinnati Conservatory and is now at the Institute of Musical Art, Juilliard Foundation. The Civic Club was crowded by a music-loving audience. Among the many things that she played with power, delicacy and beauty of tone, the critics especially applauded the selections from Brahms.

¶ Mrs. Clara A. Young, a colored woman of New York, has willed an estate of over $10,000 to eighteen colored institutions; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People received $1,000.

¶ The recent death of Miss Maritcha Redmond Lyons in Brooklyn removes a most interesting figure. She was born in 1848; was in the draft riots of 1863; and was an associate of Charles L. Reason. For forty-eight years she was a teacher in the New York Public Schools. She received her education through a special act of Legislature, which changed the laws of Rhode Island so that she could enter the Providence High School. For twenty years she was Assistant Principal of Public School 83, with over twenty teachers and eight hundred pupils. She was retired in 1918.

¶ The Women's Peace Society recently held a memorial service in honor of its founder, the late Fanny Garrison Villard.

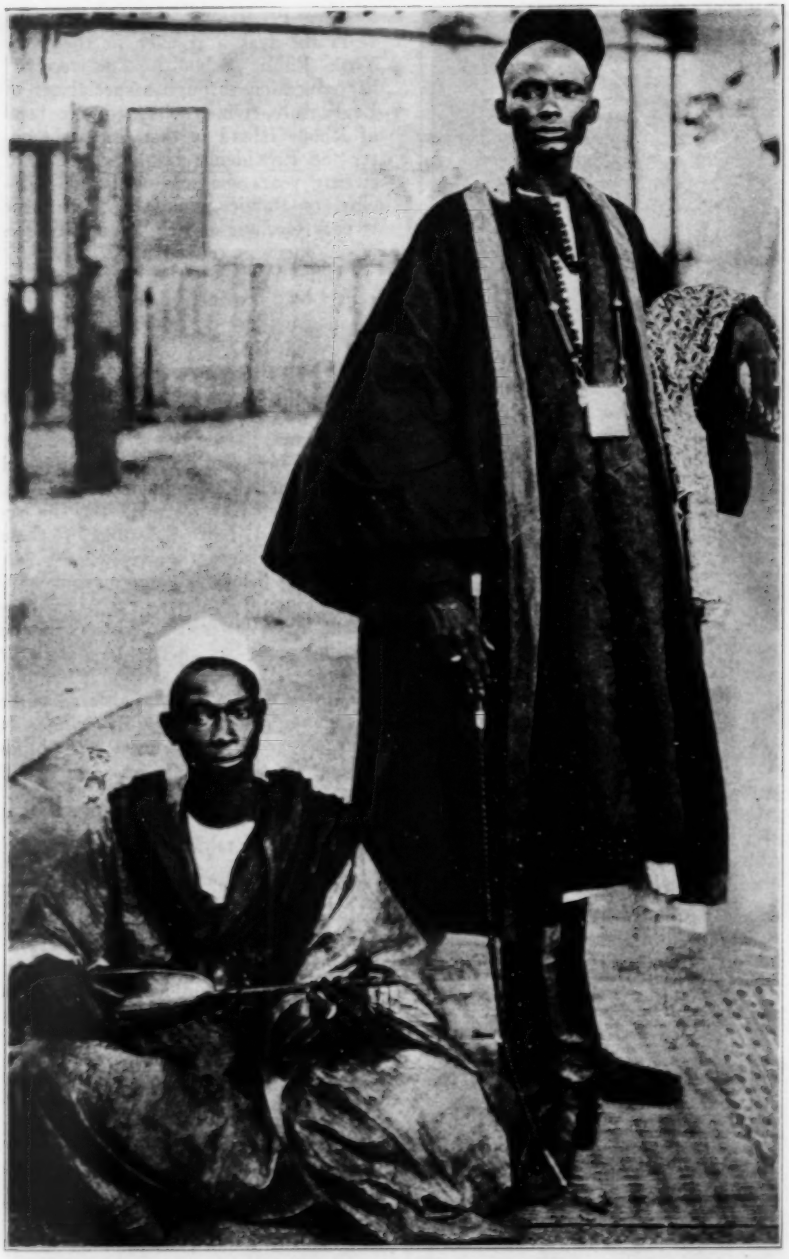
¶ Through the courtesy of the General Electric Company's broadcasting station WGY, which is located at Schenectady, N. Y., India recently heard addresses of good will and friendship from eminent Americans. Arrangements were made for the reception and rebroadcasting of these speeches all over the world.

¶ Ernest Bloch's "America", a symphony in three parts, has been produced by Walter Damrosch and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orechestra, at Carnegie Hall. This Symphony took the three thousand prize offered three years ago by *Musical America*. It uses Negro folk songs and blues among its themes.

WASHINGTON AND VIRGINIA

¶ A bronze tablet has been erected at the Medical School, Howard University, to commemorate the work of Edward A. Bulloch, a white teacher, "in acknowledgement of his unselfishness and enthusiasm, his loyalty and untiring service and half a century as teacher and Dean."

John E. Mosely, as the Emperor Jones, at Tufts College, page 126.



A Wolof Chief, French West Africa, and his attendant.

¶ A sundial of marble and bronze has been presented by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity to Howard University as a memorial to Benjamin Banneker.

¶ The Krigwa Players of Washington have produced three plays: "For Billy's Sake", by Carrie Williams Clifford; "Compromise", by Willis Richardson; and "Chasm" by Willis Richardson and E. C. Williams.

THE MIDDLE WEST

¶ In "The Book of Achievement" recently issued by Oberlin College in honor of 100 distinguished Alumni, the name of Mary Church Terrell is included. Mrs. Terrell is the widow of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell of Washington, and was for a long time a member of the District of Columbia Education Board.

¶ In 1914, Julius Rosenwald began to plan a housing development for Negroes in Chicago. Finally, a survey was made of the living conditions of the colored people, and last year Mr. Rosenwald purchased an entire block of land between Michigan and Wabash Avenues and 46th and 47th Streets. Here, at a cost of $3,000,000, he is erecting a set of tenements which will provide 417 apartments with 1641 rooms. The apartments will be of three, four and five rooms, with central oil burning heating system and electric refrigeration. There will be a playground and nursery and the building will cover only 40% of the six acres of land, leaving the rest for gardens. It is planned to rent these apartments so as to bring a rate of not over 6% on the investment.

¶ The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Victory Life Insurance Company, with 250 stockholders and friends present, took place in February. The Company has $12,000,000 of insurance on its books and a premium income of $390,320 for 1928.

¶ The Lincoln colored grade school at Lafayette, Indiana, won the right to name the elephant in the Columbia Park Zoo by raising the largest percentage of its assigned quota. The school exceeded its quota by 215%.

¶ Mary Biggs, a ten-year-old colored girl appeared on the program of the 16th Exhibition recital of the Cleveland Institute of Music.

¶ The Reverend Russell S. Brown has been elected by the Council of Cleveland, Ohio, to succeed Thomas W. Fleming, who resigned after conviction on charges of bribery.

¶ Warren B. Douglass, a colored member of the Illinois State Legislature for eight years, has been made Assistant to the Chief Attorney of the Sanitary District of Chicago.

¶ We recently noted the career of Dr. A. H. Washington at Ohio State University. She is now teaching in the South.

¶ William H. Clifford was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862. He was

Miss Redmond and Miss Rysel, *page* 142.

Republicanism In This County

The Republican machinery of this County is controlled by the following Republican Executive Committee, whose Chairman is D. W. Sherrod, a negro physician of Meridian.

Its slogan is as follows: "We all go up or down together."

COMMITTEE:

D. W. Sherrod	A. E. Lange	G. M. Reese
F. R. Ziller	Jasper Boykin	M. J. Sherard
C. M. Saunders	H. Watson	W. M. Bell
J. R. Moseley	S. W. Watson	J. Saunderson
O. L. King	H. Wilson	W. C. Williams

Check the above list and ascertain the color of the other members of this committee.

—A vote for Hoover in Lauderdale County is a vote to perpetuate Republicanism in this county under the leadership of this negro physician.

A vote for Hoover is a positive endorsement of this white and black committee in this county

Will the anti-Smith crowd now tell the people who put the negro in politics in our own county?

When you put a cross mark opposite the Republican electors in this county on next Tuesday, remember that you are selecting your Political associates with your eyes wide open.

Can white people of this county turn their backs on their Fathers and join hands with Sherrod.

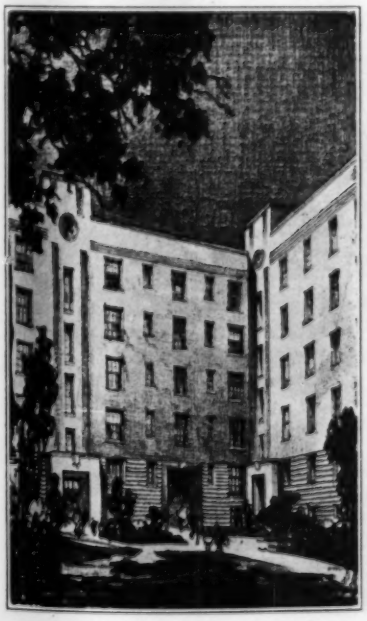
Answer each man and woman for themselves in booth on election day.

Lauderdale County DemocraticClub

F. K. Ethridge, Secty. Chas. B. Cameron, Pres

What They Vote About in Mississippi. (From a local paper.)

educated in the Public Schools and in the Law School of Baldwin University, and in 1888 became Deputy Clerk in the County Clerk's Office, where he served twelve years. He was elected to the General Assembly and served from 1893-1897. After retirement from public service, Mr. Clifford lived in Washington, D. C., where he died recently. The General Assembly of Ohio passed a Resolution calling him "a man worthy of respect and honor, whose devoted and untiring service and good citizenship has reflected upon his state, county, constituents and Ohio."



The Rosenwald Apartments, page 128.

THE BORDER STATES

¶ A Bill to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers in the schools of Maryland has been introduced into the Legislature. At present, the lowest salary for a white elementary school teacher is $600 a year and for a Negro teacher $320.

¶ James Dallas Burrus was born at Nashville, Tennessee in 1846, the son of a white father and a colored mother. He attended Fisk University and in 1875 was a member of the first college graduating class. He specialized in Mathematics; took two years of Post Graduate work at Dartmouth, and received there the Master of Arts degree. For three years he worked as a surveyor in the White Mountains. He then returned to Fisk as a teacher and finally settled down in Nashville, investing in real estate. He and his two brothers determined that upon their deaths their fortunes should go to Fisk University. Mr. Burrus died last December, and by his will left property worth about $100.000 to Fisk University.

¶ The death of Dr. James Bond at Louisville, Kentucky, removes an influential leader of both colored and white people. The story of his life appeared in THE CRISIS of April, 1927. He has been for a long time Secretary of the Interracial Commission and has without doubt done the best interracial work of any person in the South. He was indefatigable in defending, protesting and explaining the Negro problem to the white folk of his community. The *Courier Journal* says editorially: "Louisville had no one whose memory merits more honor".

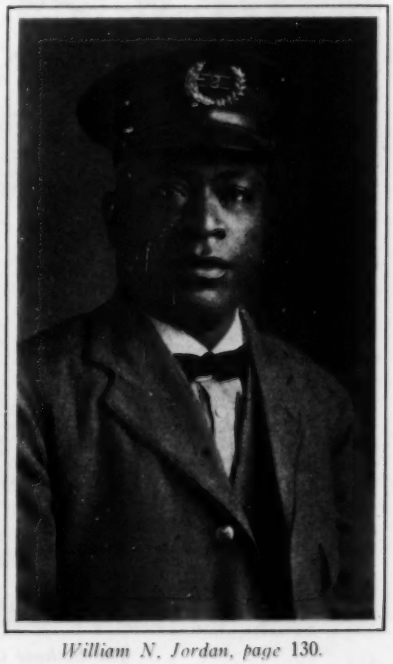
THE SOUTHEAST

¶ A colored steel worker, Mat Lucas, employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Westfield, Alabama, was lynched February 28th. The reason is not known.

¶ "A Negro Boy" by E. C. L. Adams of Columbia, author of "Congaree Sketches", was to be staged for the white Columbia Stage Society, South Carolina, by 150 Negroes. Protests from the whites led to the withdrawal of the play.

¶ Dr. John R. Scott, a leader in the political and fraternal world of colored Florida, is dead. He was born in Columbia, South Carolina during the Civil War; educated at Wilberforce, and served during Reconstruction as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Afterward, he was an Alderman and a member of the State Legislature of Florida.

¶ In South Carolina the colored people, representing 53.8% of the rural



William N. Jordan, page 130.

William H. Clifford, page 128.

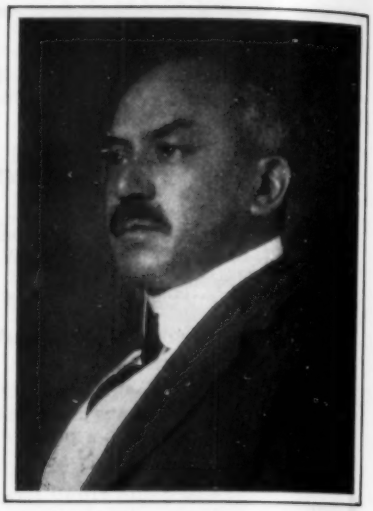
population, received only 11.7% or $9,173 of the $78,142 of Federal funds given the State for Vocational Agriculture Schools. By a fair distribution, the colored people ought to have received $42,000

¶ S. E. Moses, who recently died at Birmingham. Alabama, was for thirty-seven years Principal of the 17th Street School, Anniston. He had served as Y. M. C. A. Camp Secretary during the war; as Secretary of the Interracial movement of the state; was one of the founders of the State Teachers' Association, and of the State Fair for Negroes. He was the father of eleven children, six of whom are college graduates.

¶ William M. Jordan was born in Dawson, Georgia. He was an orphan at the age of 5 years of age, but secured an education largely by his own efforts and became a teacher in the public schools. He passed the Civil Service Examination for city letter carrier, and has worked at this job for eighteen years. He owns a beautiful home and married a graduate of Atlanta University. He has two children.

THE SOUTH WEST

¶ For the first time, a colored man, Joseph J. Rhodes, Principal of the Colored High School at Dallas, Texas, and President of the Colored State Teachers' Association, has been elected President of Bishop College, where he graduated in 1910. The College was established in 1881 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. It has



Dr. James Bond, page 129.

315 college students, a campus of 23 acres, and an annual income of about $126,000.

¶ The Afro-American Hospital has recently been dedicated at Yazoo City, Mississippi, with L. T. Miller as chief Surgeon.

(*Will you please turn to page* 139)

The Bethune Cookman Institute, Daytona, Florida, celebrating its 25th Anniversary.

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

SEGREGATION

WE publish below without comment and for the edification of the civilized portion of mankind, the recent Segregation Ordinance approved February 15, 1929, by the Mayor and Council of the City of Richmond, Virginia:

To prohibit any person from using as a residence any building on any street, between intersecting streets, where the majority of residences on such street are occupied by those with whom said person is forbidden to intermarry by section 5 of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An Act to preserve racial integrity," approved March 20, 1924, and providing that existing rights shall not be affected.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

1. That in order to preserve the general welfare, peace, racial integrity, morals and social good order of the city of Richmond, it shall be unlawful for any person to use as a residence any building on any street, between intersecting streets, where the majority of residences on such street are occupied by those with whom said person is forbidden to intermarry by section 5 of the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled: "An Act to preserve racial integrity," and approved March 20th, 1924, or as the same may be hereafter amended; provided, that nothing in this ordinance shall affect the right, existing at the time of the passage of this ordinance in any person, to use any such building as a residence.

2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, recoverable before the police justices of the city of Richmond as the case may be, each day's violation to constitute a separate offense.

3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage.

A true copy—Teste:
ALF. H. McDOWELL,
City Clerk.

MR. HOOVER AND THE SOUTH

SOME of us are excited at the expressed determination of Mr. Hoover and his friends to clear up political conditions in the South. But the CRISIS is not a bit aroused. On the contrary, we are smiling placidly and pricking our ears. The fact is that we have heard before of projects of cleaning up the South, and while we are always interested, we know usually just exactly what the reformers have in mind.

We know that Mr. Brookhart, coming out of the guileless West, thinks that "Political Corruption" and "Negro" are synonymous terms in Dixie. Indeed, there is no doubt but that his Southern friends have assured him repeatedly that this is the truth. So long, then, as the Hoover Administration persecutes and prosecutes Negroes, there will be applause, North and South, for their zeal and honesty. The Negroes will sit in worried silence. Most respectable Negroes in the South, following the advice of Booker T. Washington a generation ago, have long since given up politics and the ballot. There remains in politics two classes of black men, the grafters and the fighters. Fighters, like Redmond of Mississippi and Church of Tennessee, will be in for a hard time, because the white Southerners are determined to oust them and the North and West is willing, even though they are honest men.

So far so good. But the difficulty is coming when Mr. Hoover and Mr. Brookhart touch the real political corruption in the South. For if the new administration is sincere in this matter, it will learn that black political corruption in the South is but the thin cover of a white cesspool. When the investigators reach this cesspool and stick to their job THE CRISIS will get ready to be interested.

The center of Southern political corruption is the graft, bribery, and sale of public office built on the rotten borough system which gives every white politician in the South the right to cast, not only his own ballot, but the ballot of three or four other disfranchised voters. Political reform in the South will mean nothing until this fundamental fact is grasped and dealt with by the nation. Until then, nothing is going to happen except what has already happened, and that is the impossibility of real Democratic Government throughout the United States because of this Southern corruption.

Is Mr. Hoover really going to touch this subject? We doubt it. We assume that he and his advisors think that the political owners of the Solid South are already beaten and on the run. These leaders have received, to be sure, a slight setback in 1928, but does anyone think that is going to make them give up the tremendous power and wealth which their political usurpation puts in their grasp? Well, it will not. They realize, of course, that they made a mistake in the last election. and suffered from an unexpected revolt on the part of religious fanatics and the Anti-saloon League. They will not repeat the mistake. Neither is there any chance that the fanatics will demand real democratic government in the South because that means Negro voters and Negro office holders. As much as the Methodist Church, South, hates and fears liquor and Catholics, it fears and hates Negroes more. The Solid South will remain solid, as long as this is true. Little theatrical adventures in trying to find what black man got five dollars from the sale of federal offices which netted white men thousands will not even begin real reform.

Meantime, we are in receipt of an interesting suggestion. An earnest gentlemen writes us from Cincinnati:

"As a part-time Southerner (Floridian), and worker in the Party both there and in Ohio, I have found, and political history will support me in this assertion, that the Republican Party never will get anywhere in the greater part of Dixie except under white leadership.

"Let us accept this as a fact, regardless of whether it represents an ideal condition, and, considering also that now is the most auspicious occasion in history for the Republican Party to obtain a foothold in the South if under white leadership, view the hypothetical but probable results of such a movement:

"If the situation is freed of the complication of race prejudice, there gradually can be evolved in the South a substantial Republican Party. As it gains in numbers and prestige, two-

party government will succeed the present tradition-bound condition.

"With no party in control, it will be impossible to keep the Negro disfranchised. It may be suggested in objection to that view that, with leadership in both parties intrenched, neither will move to permit the Negro to vote. As a matter of practical politics, you and I both are aware that, when power is in the balance, no party hesitates to reach out for every vote available, without questioning the color of the voter.

"In other words, the cold facts of the matter are these: The Negro isn't getting to first base in the South, and can not lead the Republican Party to first base. The Republican Party has a chance to make independent progress there, after which the Negro may hope for his political emancipation. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain. Why not take the gamble?"

This appeal leaves us unmoved. We have seen spiders invite flies into their parlors before, without any signal gain except to the spider. There is no use of our deceiving ourselves on this point: The South is not going to be fooled into Negro suffrage. Both Southerners and Northerners must march right straight up to the plain truth: Negro citizens of the United States must vote on the same terms as other citizens or there will be no democracy in this country and no peace in the world.

THE AFTERMATH OF A STRIKE

"I FIND great pleasure in informing you that all the students who were dismissed from Hampton Institute last year because of their participation in the strike are either in other schools are are doing nicely in their line of work. Two of them who completed their courses at ———— College last year are working at their vocation this year; six others are in colleges in New York City; another is an instructor in the Bricklaying Department at ————; twenty-four more are in schools throughout the East, and one is in the insurance business in the Newport News District. I am certain that every one of these persons, including myself, was greatly inspired by your interest shown in our behalf, and shall always appreciate the invaluable services rendered us. . . .

"I am happy to inform you that I am doing well in this institution, and have no cause to regret my having entered.

"I close with many thanks for the liberal services rendered us when help was mostly needed."

EDUCATION

THE next step before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a forward movement all along the line to secure justice for Negro children in the schools of the nation. Large numbers of Negro children are today being raised in ignorance. It is difficult to adduce reliable figures because the Southern states and the United States Government refuse to reveal the facts. But it is not too much to say that half the black children of school age in the South today have no chance to receive a thorough education through the grammar grades, and that not one-tenth have a high school education open to them.

In open defiance of the constitution of the United States, of congressional enactments, and of their own state laws, the funds devoted to education by the states and the nation are systematically spent so as to discriminate against colored children and keep them in ignorance. Against this, a few states, like North Carolina, are moving slowly. But South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama are shameless and impudent in their defiance of law and justice in Negro education. There must be a way to bring their cases before both state and federal courts.

Other states, like Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee and Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, are lagging behind in reasonable effort to distribute public school funds between the races equitably. The United States Government is not seeking to compel anything like a just distribution of Land Grant Funds or the funds from the Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever appropriations. We have set down too long as silent victims of this discrimination. The rights of the American black child are in question. It is time to start the crusade.

ELKHORN, WEST VIRGINIA

I THANK you very much for the literature sent and your expressed interest in our endeavor to celebrate Negro History Week.

The celebration went over "big". At the daily assembly student programs were rendered sponsored by teachers. We succeeded in getting three competent Negroes to speak to us, and the exhibits were good. The programs dealt mainly with the Negro in music, literature, art, business and politics.

The students and patrons were delighted over the exhibits and knowledge gained about our race.

As a "project" we have decided to raise funds for the purchase of Negro literature, and photographs of some of our leading men and women.

You might be interested to know that the Elkhorn Negro High School has just been admitted to the National Honor Society for High Schools. As you may know, the requirements for membership in this society are rather rigid."

MATTHEW HENSON

"YOU promised nearly a year ago that you would say something about Mathew Henson in THE CRISIS. This was, as you remember, when Emanuel Celler, Congressman from New York, introduced a Resolution into Congress awarding Henson a Gold Medal. Congress has been throwing medals about to everybody like a woman throwing corn at her cacking chickens. But they buried Henson's name in the deeps of the deep. I think we should keep to the fore such men's names, when the whites, as you know, want to belittle us and our accomplishments and make us pariahs of the human race. Henson is the only living human being who has stood at the North Pole. You must agree with me that Henson's name in the APRIL CRISIS would be timely to remind us that on April 19, 1898, Peary and Henson stood at the Pole.

J. M. BODDY."

HERE'S A HOME

I AM glad to say I am a reader of THE CRISIS. It is a fine little book. As we live near Philadelphia I get it nearly every month. I am writing to you to ask you to help me and we probably can help someone of our race. I own a little home in Maryland about 9 acres of ground and 4 room house. I am housekeeping in Pennsylvania as my husband owns his home here. I want to put some settled man and wife of my race in it to stay there, one who has knowledge of planting, raising poultry. I mean a farmer. The house is partly furnished. I have lived there myself and been very happy. I want to put some one there that has no home who will stay there. I am not charging any rent. There are apple, peach, and pear trees, grapes, flowers, in season, near station, and not far from A. M. E. Church or schoolhouse. I have an old Uncle who is staying there now. We will help them best we can to get started. Would like a christian family. My daughter and I will run down there for a week or so in summer. That is all. It is a home for a party who will till and raise a

(Will you please turn to page —)

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Anna

(*Continued from page* 117)

came to the Memphis Orphanage, came Ma and Pa Olds. They seemed to look at me more than any one of the other girls. Pretty soon old Miss Whip, that's what God and I called her—I've forgot her real name—came to me and said these people were going to adopt me.

"Then I took my first ride. It was in a buggy behind an old horse, black like Pa Olds. I always liked old Jim—that was the horse's name. Pa Olds afterwards gave Jim to me for mine.

"We had only got started away from the orphanage when they spied something in my hand and ast what it was."

Her eyes grew a little brighter. A faint smile came on her face.

"At first I was scared. I was afraid if they found out they would take her away from me. But Ma Olds laughed a little, then pulled out of her pocket a real sure enough doll and handed it to me. It had a black and white checked skirt on it with a turkey-red shawl around its shoulders. She said Rachel would be a good name for it, so I called it Rachel. But I never trusted Rachel like I did God. I only told Rachel of the good things I did.

"Ma and Pa Olds used to build campfires in the evenings on the banks of the Mississip. Other nigger kids used to gather 'round and Pa would play nigger music and tell us stories. Then"—she stopped, her face grew sad again,—"then Ma Olds, after the other kids had gone home, used to tell me about her own little girl that she once had and didn't have any more. And she would hug and kiss me. Pa Olds would pull a big red handkerchief out of his pocket, and wipe away tears. Then with his big, rough black hands he would stroke my hair and I would grab his hand and kiss it. . . . Then we wouldn't talk at all for a long time."

"Two years ago we moved up North." She slid to the edge of her chair and again regained her granite-like character. "Here we are in Madison—and I don't like it and that's all there is to it." She drew a long breath and quit talking.

The judge looked at the officer. The officer looked out of the window.

After a long silence, the judge asked, "And where is—God?"

ANNA thought for a minute as if forming her words, then she said, "You know, God never liked it up here either. The air and sunshine ain't the same as in the South. Even Pa Olds says that babies and melons don't

seem to grow in the North like they do down there. We, God and me, talked it all over many, many times. Many times we played we were down South again. We always wanted to go back. I couldn't go, I couldn't leave Ma and Pa Olds, 'cause I knew they couldn't get along without me. So I started to figure and plan how I could get God back to the country she liked.

"One day in school I was studyin' g'ography, I noticed that the Yahara River flowed south and south and south. So I ast our teacher, 'Does that water go into the Mississip?' He said it did. Then I ast him if it went passed Memphis and he said 'Yes'.

"That night, when I went home, I went to the bed-room, and got God. Ma and Pa told me I'd better give her a different name and I did—for them—but when we was alone I always called her just 'God'. Well, we talked it all over. She was tickled and wanted to start right away. I could hardly give her up. But I loved her so I couldn't make her stay any longer. I did it for her sake. . . . The last I saw of her she was floating south, toward the Mississip and Memphis."

Anna looked up as if to ask if there were any more questions.

Again the judge looked at the officer. Again the officer looked out the window. . . .

After a long silence, during which Judge Maket Wright's meditative stare seemed to take him far away, he said:

"I guess she's black, ain't she, Murphy?"

"I think she is," the officer gulped.

A Congressional Campaign

(*Continued from page* 118)

is not included in the 21st Congressional District.

Table

	Weller	Johnson		
13 A.D.	7,730	4,973	8	Election Districts, colored and mixed, out of 19 E.D. within the Congressional District Lines.
19 A.D.	1,620	5,180	14	E.D.'s, colored and mixed, out of 14 E.D. within the Congressional District Lines.
21 A.D.	6,923	11,532	22	E.D.'s, colored and mixed, out of 32 E.D. within the Congressional District Lines.
22 A.D.	11,607	7,093	16	E.D.'s, colored and mixed, out of 36 E.D. within the Congressional District Lines.
23 A.D.	29,112	16,832	92	All White Election Districts.
	56,992	45,610		

World Youth Peace Congress

(*Continued from page* 120)

twinkling, always drawing us to him. He was omni-present—welcome not only in tent-cot groups, but also in commissions and in plenary sessions.

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More than once I saw him talking earnestly to groups out under the pines, and there was always merriment at the table at which he sat.

I can sense again the hush that fell upon us the night he told the Commission on Religion, the African interpretation of the Creation. And I can feel myself swaying once again to the African drum song he taught us the afternoon of the Negro entertainment in the big tent; and hear him say, "There can be no peace until the world is in harmony—until life is a song."

"God, in the beginning days," he told us, in his story of the Creation, "was a Baker. On Creation morning He baked many loaves of bread and put them in His oven. Discovering, however, that His oven wasn't quite full, He went back to knead more dough. When He opened the door to insert the new loaves, He was almost overcome by the smoke that emitted. And He saw that the loaves farthest in were burned to a crisp, and that the loaves nearest the door were burned deep brown. Now, we South Africans", he continued, "believe that the loaves most deeply burned by the fire of God's Holy Spirit, symbolize the Negro race; those, nearest the door, the Malay race" and then he added naively, yet earnestly withal, "and the loaves that did not even get into the oven,—the white race." We gave him back an answering smile, but deep in the heart of each of us was a new seriousness. Mr. J—— had turned our faces toward "The Christ of the African Road."

Artist, Poet, Student—Mr. J—— that entertainment afternoon in the big tent—was it any wonder that the Camp Mother gathered them about her, at the close of the program, and calling them "Dear Black Brothers" bade them return to Africa and to America, and tell their comrades that world youth are vitally interested in every move they make toward interracial, international understanding,—yes,—toward World Peace?

N.A.A.C.P. Battle Front

(*Continued from page* 121)

of the entire race in the country, and of the white friends who want justice done irrespective of race, in aid of any individual or small group hard bested.

The N. A. A. C. P. has procured sweeping and important decisions from courts of high jurisdiction. Yet, I think it would be safe to say, that many or most of those decisions would be speedily evaded and nullified if the N. A. A. C. P. were not on hand to keep defending them.

This is something to ponder for those who hesitate about giving to the Association the slender resources on which it has done and continues doing its work in behalf of colored people and the country in which they live.

H. J. S.

N. B.—The N. A. A. C. P. is now engaged upon a Twentieth Anniversary campaign to raise a $200,000 Extension Fund.

THE TENTH CRUSADE

In a little less than five years the Colored Babies, assisted by grown-ups, of the United States have raised by popular contests $68,437.16 to fight for their own future. In 1924 they raised $11,000; in 1925 $20,414.90; in 1926 $11,758.31; in 1927 $8,333.58; and in 1928 $16,930.37.

This we call "The Tenth Crusade,"—there were Eight Crusades in the Middle Ages, and in 1922 the Colored Women of America conducted what Dr. Du Bois called "The Ninth Crusade" and raised about $15,000 to fight lynching. Early in 1924 the Babies of Colored Mothers began "The Tenth Crusade"—and it will not cease,—till Colored Babies cease, or until they are "born free."

Every Branch of the Association and every group interested in its work that has not yet had a Contest, should conduct one in 1929. And Branches that held Contests in previous years, can repeat them this year. There are always New Babies. There is still the handicap.

Many Branches have held contests repeatedly. Los Angeles, which leads the whole field, held its third Baby Contest in 1928 and organized the first Baby Fraternity in the history of the world. Pasadena organized Chapter Two. Other chapters will follow.

The Contest Method, either with Babies or with older children or grown people, is the least expensive and the most successful way for the Branch to raise its apportionment in a single effort of from four to six weeks time. Full directions can be had from the National Office.

The Little Page

(*Continued from page* 122)

—one sees as Flicker jerks his vigorous head back and forth.

Watching him I recall a sight that met my eyes only a few weeks ago. On the nineteenth of February the snow was falling in a business like way. It had started the night before and the little persistent flakes were building wonderful changes in trees and over meadows and highways. That afternoon I looked out at a field that was exactly rabbit colored, brown stubble

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74 W. Rutland Sq., Boston, Mass.

and white snow. A bird flew dully across my view. The bird was large and I could not discover what it was till it stopped on a poplar bough and turned a black streaked breast toward me. And there was a flicker!

Seeing this happy flicker on the lawn reminds me of that one that was so miserable in the snow. For a while he sat humped up on the branch. But as children came laughing up the pike the bird flew off in alarm and I saw the gold shafts of his wing feathers. Soon from the hedge in the back yard I heard a cry that cut to the heart. It was a call to humanity from a suffering bird. I hurried into the cold but the flicker was gone.

Dark Lover

(*Continued from page* 123)

THERE is in Hollywood an organition known as "The Black and White Club", where sophisticates of both races meet and mingle socially. When this club was founded, the rush of the white people to join was astounding. They were tired of themselves, tired of each other. They welcomed the dark people with open arms.

Some of the inhibited Nordics were a little self-conscious at first. They were too cordial—couldn't take the dark man naturally. And sometimes the defense mechanism of the dark man showed under his evening clothes. But in one or two encounters, skins are forgotten—the novelty has worn off, and social ease is accomplished.

When it was known that I possessed the courage to openly love a dark man—and to be seen with him, everywhere it was possible—I was amused, not to say astonished, to find how many of my white friends expressed a desire to share my experience, and later, openly courted it.

So—it will soon be the fashion in Hollywood to have a dark lover. You may have this indignantly denied, but please bear in mind that denial and indignation are in themselves, suspicion. On the other hand, you are likely to receive letters begging for my address, from readers who wish to become eligible for The Black and White Club. I have written a book called DARK LOVER. I have made it into a play. I shall find a publisher for the book, and a producer for the play. You will read the book, and attend the play, sharing vicariously the thrill of my dark lover.

My dark lover smiles at my naiveté. He says I take him too seriously. I think, perhaps, he is right.

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Moreover, he does not think I have bestowed a great gift upon him, because I am white, and we take each other as naturally as other people do. When we have differences, they are never racial—only temperamental—and find us, when restored to normal, always meeting on the common ground of mutual respect, mutual passion and mutual affection.

The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 125)

do not doubt the existence of the debauched tenth, but I cannot regard them as characteristic or typical, and while there is a certain tang and unusualness to their adventures, enough of their sort is as good as a feast, and God knows we have surely latterly had the feast!

"Plum Bun" is a work of sincerity and finish and of extraordinary human interest. It will not attract those looking simply for the filth in Negro life, but it will attract and hold those looking for the truth. It is a story of a little colored family in Philadelphia with two daughters, one brown, and the other able to pass for white. The novel is the story of her "passing"; of the depths and heights to which it led, and of the sanity which it finally evolves. The characters are drawn surely and clearly and the plot is easy and natural.

PERIODICALS

WE have received a file of the extraordinarily interesting *"Oedaya"*, published in Holland, edited by Noto Soeroto, and dealing most interestingly with the race problems of the Dutch, particularly the Javanese and the Guianians.

The first number of Volume Two of *Africa*, journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, comes to us. It is edited by Diedrich Westermann. The trend of the first volume is kept up. The slogan is always "Educate Africans as Africans and not as Europeans", which in its practical application means to keep the Negro from acquiring modern education. Outside of this, the Quarterly tends to follow the lines of German scientific periodicals. Monroe N. Work is the only American Negro that has appeared in its pages.

It is singular how we tend to forget the obviously good and indispensable. Here is the *Journal of Negro*

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History edited by Carter G. Woodson, entering its 14th year of life. It keeps up its solid worth. scientific accuracy, and careful editing. Recent numbers have contained articles on the "Mandate System in Africa", the "Mohammedan slave trade", the "Negro in the Pacific Northwest", and the Annual Report of the Director.

The January number of the *International Review of Missions,* published in London, is a special double Number, with a Report of the Jerusalem meeting of the International Missionary Council. The conclusion of the Council's "Survey on Africa" says:

"The increasing recognition in some parts of Africa of the right of Africans to participate in government, seen, for example, in the Native Council of Transkei and the elected membership of the legislative councils in parts of West Africa, is in contrast to the racial animosity seen in other parts, which inevitably effects both legislation and administration. Inadequate provision for African education, forced labour and other forms of exploitation still exist."

PHONOPHOTOGRAPHY IN FOLK MUSIC. Metfessel and Seashore. University of North Carolina Press.

THIS is an interesting attempt made possible by a grant of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to photograph Negro songs.

"This group of songs constitutes the first sustained effort to preserve selections from a particular type of folk music by the method of phonophotography. The camera has been substituted for the conventional phonograph, and scientific notation has been substituted for the conventional musical notation.

"In this age of extraordinary spread of civilization into the remotest parts of the earth, primitive folk traits are being obliterated and lost at an amazing pace. Shall we preserve the native songs of our Indians, our Negroes, our Hawaiians, our Filipinos? Shall the scientific collection of the songs of the most primitive peoples be taken seriously, together with other anthropological collecting? Let us hope that the present trial of instruments and methods of collecting songs in the field may arouse investigators to a recognition of the great value of this type of collections and the necessity of doing it at an early date, unless we shall forever lose the opportunity of recording permanently some of the most interesting expressions of folk life which are now being wiped out by the march of civilization."

Along the Color Line

(*Continued from page* 130)

¶ The National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars held its Fourth Annual meeting at Prairie View State College, Texas, March 7th to 9th. In 1826, twenty colleges were represented at the meeting of the Association; thirty-six in 1927; and forty-one last year.

¶ The Reverend Mathew Christman, S.V.D.. who opened the first colored Catholic High School and the first colored Seminary in the United States, is dead in St. Louis, Mississippi. He was only 42 years of age.

¶ There is a proposal to merge New Orleans University, Straight College, and the Flint Hospital, all of New Orleans, in one large Negro university.

¶ S. D. Redmond, Chairman of the Mississippi Republican Committee and chief protagonist against the Lily Whites, was disbarred by Judge Strycker. Mr. Redmond has appealed the case which arose out of the handling of an estate and his alleged connections with Federal patronage. The charges against his son, a college and law graduate from Harvard, were dismissed. The Judge in charging the jury said: "I commend and congratulate the illustrious and gray-haired father of one of the leading Counsel for the defense in this case and the confederate veterans who were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, by whose noble effort this question of Niggers participating in politics has been settled and set at rest. Niggers in politics, handling Federal patronage, what do you think of that, Gentlemen? What are we coming to? This must be stopped." Strycker is a Judge who once fined certain insurance companies $8,000,000, and nearly every fire insurance company left the state.

TRANS MISSISSIPPI

¶ After four years of effort the St. Louis Post Office has established a sub-station at Poro College, which will open April 15th. The Station will have an entire Negro personnel, with foreman and three or four clerks. The National Alliance of Postal Employees, a colored organization, has been instrumental in this new departure.

¶ Florence Coe Talbert recently was the Soloist for the Philharmonic Orchestra at Los Angeles, and sang from Massenet and Verdi. She will appear in New York City in the spring.

¶ Hayden Edwards, the oldest employee of the *State Journal* of Topeka. Kansas, was killed recently by a mail truck. He had worked in the press room of this Journal for thirty-two years.

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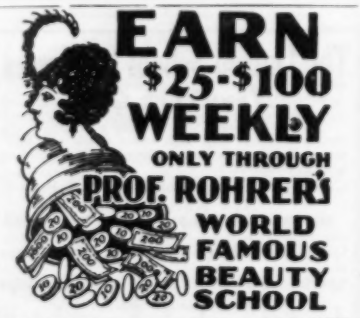

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¶ William Blount is representative elect from the 8th Representative District of Kansas to the Legislature. He is the first Negro for forty years to sit in the Legislature.

EUROPE

¶ Layton and Johnson, two American Negro singers, are receiving much applause in Belgium. Their singing is called "a triumph" by *LeSoin*.

¶ Paul Robeson is singing with great success with "Show Boat" in London. He has, however, been suspended from the Actor's Equity Association of America because of his refusal to keep a contract with Caroline Dudley. Miss Dudley was trying to stage a review with Paul Robeson as the central attraction. but Robeson went abroad under the management of the Ziegfeld and Sir Alfred Butt, and refused to return for the indefinite engagement with Miss Dudley.

WEST AFRICA

¶ A Third Achimota Conference has been considering the constitution of this proposed college of West Africa, which is as yet little more than a kindergarten. It has been proposed that the college be conducted by a governing council of six Africans, four appointees of the Government, and five members of the Faculty. The School is expected to be receiving some $280,000 a year from Colonial funds.

¶ Mgr. Roelens, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church in the Congo, has issued a protest at Brussels on the native labor crisis. He declares that the number of colonial enterprises demands native labor to so great an extent that moral responsibilities are not kept up with. The demand for labor is destroying the family and native organization, diminishing the birth rate, increasing infant mortality, and obstructing education. By its prodigality in granting concessions, the Government is forced to an exaggerated compulsion in order to promote the indispensible native labor. Natives are brought "often unwillingly to the camps and yards".

At their Stanleyville meeting in July, the Bishops considered it their duty to make this protest.

¶ England has various methods of supressing native leadership. Herbert Macauley is the leader of the Democratic Party in Nigeria which controls nine-tenths of the votes for the elective members of the governing council. Because of a statement in a native paper which the officials interpreted as inciting to riot, Mr. Macauley, on the eve of the election was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without option of a fine. Even government officials

have admitted that "the sentence was unduly harsh".

EAST AFRICA

¶ The Collar of the Annunziata, which is the highest and most exclusive Italian order, has been bestowed upon Ras Tafari, Negus of Abyssinia. This black man thus has the right to call himself Cousin of the King of Italy.

¶ The London *Morning Post* reports that after the visit of Ras Tafari of Abyssinia to Europe in 1924, he returned full of enthusiasm for progress and reform, but met with much hostility, on account of the sums of money spent on his tour and his foreign alliances. Last year a sudden effort was made to overthrow him when the Empress Zaudita sent her guards to arrest him; but he was ready and practically made her a prisoner with nominal rank, while he was crowned as Negus or King. He is slowly going ahead with his innovations, bringing in motor cars, building roads, using electric lights, and establishing a police force at the Capitol. For some time, at his own expense, he has been sending young Abyssinians to be educated in Europe and America. Recently, he has determined to establish an international wireless station at Addis Ababa.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ A Manifesto of the I. C. U. declares that the coming election in South Africa will have little interest for the majority of our people because they are voteless, but "we are looking forward to the day when the native peoples will take their rightful share in the election of the government of the country."

¶ The 5th Annual Conference of the Cape Native Voters Association was held at Queenstown, South Africa, December 17-19. The Reverend J. Mdolomba was President. They protested against the threat to deprive them of the ballot which they had exercised since 1854. Since then, the proposal has failed by a two-third majority in the Union of South Africa Parliament and will become one of the chief issues in the coming electoral campaign.

¶ The International Congress of Tropical Medicine has been sitting in Cairo. They laid the foundation stone of a new hospital and medical school.

¶ On December 6, 1928, a new code for native labor in Portuguese colonies was officially published. It deals with the recruiting of natives, labor contracts, wages, clothing, etc. It marks an advance on former legislation, but is still more theoretical than practical.

¶ According to the census of December 31, 1927, the native population of

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A special effort is being made to double our sales on or before June 1st in celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Every CRISIS reader is invited to help in this campaign.

The Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is going to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 26—July 2, 1929.

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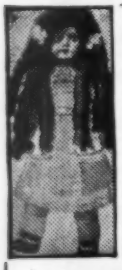

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the Belgian Congo, excluding Ruanda-Urundi, is 8,121,194. It is estimated that over a million natives were not counted in the census. In Ruanda-Urundi, it is estimated there are 5,000,000 other native people, so that the total black population under the Belgian flog is between fourteen and fifteen millions.

WEST INDIES

¶ Emanuel A. Lazare of Trinidad, B. W. I., a devoted leader of the blacks, is dead.

¶ Miss Sophy Redmond is a medical student at the colored medical school at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. She is the first colored girl to enter that college. Miss E. Rysel is a government certificated milliner.

¶ Napoleon B. Marshall for six years attached to the United States Consulate at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has returned to the United States. He seriously indicts the American occupation.

¶ The first Conference of representatives of the legislatures of all British West Indian colonies, British Guiana and the Bermudas, has been held at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. The functions of the Conference are advisory only, but the question of tariffs was discussed, the development of agriculture, migration, and education.

¶ There are at this time five colored Americans in the Executive Department of the Panama Canal, serving as Secretaries of the five colored community clubhouses. The salaries of these men range from $1872.00 to $2250.00 per year. Salaries of white men holding similar positions doing similar work, are much higher than those of colored men. The colored, however, receive the same consideration in most other ways, such as vacation allowances, commissary privileges, rentals, and other employees' reductions. The work in many respects, is similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. in the States. The appointments to these positions are made through the Panama Canal Office at Washington.

The names of the present incumbents, and their homes in the States are as follows: J. E. Waller, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Neely, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. E. Moore, Texas; Herbert Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. C. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

¶ There has been organized in Colon, under the laws of the Republic of Panama, "The Atlantic Building Syndicate", capitalized at $50,000.00 with Mr. L. A. De Veaux, one of the outstanding financiers and business men of the country, as President. The syndicate is composed of all Negroes, mostly of the West Indies. This company is engaged in handling all kinds of real estate, loans, mortgages, etc.

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